

The Republicans are beginning to squelch. They claim that it was an understanding that John F. Lewis was to be elected as United States Senator, in consideration for their services in carrying the Mahonite ticket. Now that the Republicans have the victory, they fear, and have good reason to fear, that Mahone is not going to give them the United States Senator. Hence the squelch. They abandoned Republican principles and, as far as it was possible, they have proclaimed to the world that the Republican party in Virginia is a party utterly without principle and ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder, even though that bidder be a deadly enemy, professing principles in direct opposition to the professed principles of the Republican party. They claim to be Republicans, but in their greed for office they are willing to abandon the principles of the party and put themselves up for sale to the highest bidder. They succeeded, and were sworn, as they deserved to be.

There are some Republicans in Virginia who belong to that party because they endorse its principles, who had the backbone to refuse to bend the knee to Mahone, even though he removed every cross-road postmaster in the State. These men enjoy the confidence of their party in Virginia and out of it; but unfortunately they are few and stand to be Republican party.

But the squelch is not confined to Virginia. Northern Republicans after they, by their money and the influence of the administration, have placed Virginia under the Mahone party and fastened the Riddleberger bill upon us, now want to escape the consequences of their own act. The New York Times, one of the most influential of Northern Republican papers, says:

The Riddleberger bill is a measure of repudiation based upon no principle of equity or sound policy. The time is now past for such language. The Republican party has fastened that bill upon us, and the odium belongs to them, Virginia opposed it, but republican money, a republican administration and republican patronage have done the work. The odium is theirs, and Virginia is not responsible.

SUPREME COURT.—The Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday says:

Four of the present judges of the Court of Appeals (Judges Moncure, Staples, Christian, and Anderson) have been on the bench since the organization of this court under the present Constitution. Judge Jones made the fifth one. Judge Wood Bouldin was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Jones and Judge Bouldin was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Bouldin.

Gen. James H. Williams, of Winchester; Judge Asa Dickson, of Prince Edward; Judge Walter R. Staples, of Montgomery; Judge B. A. of Norfolk; D. A. Hinton, Esq., of Petersburg; Judge John Critcher, of Westmoreland; Col. Crockett, of Wythe; Judge Benjamin W. Lacy, of New Kent; and L. L. Lewis, United States District Attorney, are mentioned in connection with these judgeships. It is conceded that Mr. Lewis came upon this bench if he wish; but he has a better-paying place now. And yet for the honor of the thing he may go upon the Court of Appeals.

The present court will at any rate hold until January, 1883.

Doc Sampson, a citizen of this county, residing about four miles from town, was knocked off his horse with rocks about two miles east of here on Monday night as he was going home, and robbed of \$47.50 in money. We understand that warrants have been issued for two parties suspected, and will probably be executed to-day. Sampson's head and eyes are badly banged up.—Scott Banner.

A jury in Judge Peirce's court, Philadelphia, Wednesday, rendered a verdict for \$9,000 against the Union line as damages for the loss of hand a sustained by a woman who was a passenger in a bob-tail car on that road which was struck by a locomotive while crossing Washington avenue. In strong contrast to this is a verdict for \$4,000 given in the same court a few days ago in favor of a boy six years old who had both legs cut off just below the hip by a car on the Lombard and South streets line.

As was expected, John Paul voted for Kettler, Republican, for speaker of the House of Representatives and against Randall, Democrat. The Greenbackers voted for a Greenback candidate, but Paul and Fulkerson, professed Democratic readjusters, voted for Republican. They wear Billy's collar and must do as Billy orders.

FAD FAITH.—The Valley Virginian maintaining that it was the understanding, during the recent canvass, that Lewis should be elected U. S. Senator, and that not to do so "would violate the understanding of the recent canvass" constitute a flagrant and indefensible act of bad faith which it is the duty of Republicans to protest against, let us publicly as the proposition has been presented.

### Conference of Mahonites.

GENERAL MAHONE MAKES A LENGTHY STATEMENT—NOTABLE MEN ABSENT—PERSONAL.

The following Readjusters were in the city yesterday: Senator William Mahone, Hon. Abram Fulkerson, M. C., R. R. Farris, Duff Green, B. H. Rawlins, M. W. Hazlewood, R. Sayers, Wyatt M. Elliott, W. H. Turner, J. C. Fowler, Robert Mayo, Robert Norton—all members of the General Assembly; Judge Phil. W. Strother, of Giles; Messrs. James A. Frazier, John B. Lacy, and J. B. Dorman, of Rockbridge; C. H. Causey, clerk of the Senate; Professor Thomas N. Conrad, of Montgomery, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction; General Stith Bolling, Col. J. D. Brady, of the Republican State Committee; P. H. McCull, clerk of the House, and Judge McCler, Wytheville; Mayor Lamb, J. H. Robinson, Dr. Station, of Lynchburg; Col. W. H. Peyton, of Staunton; B. S. Hooper, of Farmville; J. D. Price, of Harrisonburg; Dr. Strayer, of Shenandoah; Dr. E. A. Drewry, of Southampton; Judge Calvert, of Shenandoah; J. M. Giles, of Amelia; General V. D. Groner, Mr. Pendleton, editor of the *Marion Patriot and Herald*; J. H. Van Aken, of Petersburg.

The Hon. John Paul was detained at home by serious sickness growing out of his labors in the campaign. Mr. Riddleberger was reported unwell, and consequently unable to attend. Colonel Cameron did not come over to the conference.

These gentlemen—at least most of those above named—met General Mahone and the State Committee in conference at the *Whip office* last night, and it is given out that "the debt question" was discussed at great length. The same question was occasionally referred to during the last campaign. It is difficult to understand what that is new or exciting in the subject the Readjusters can now find to talk about, and especially since, in their view, the people of Virginia have approved the Riddleberger bill. Nevertheless, it is said that they did talk about the debt; but it was more probably the debt they owe their campaigners for service in the late canvass, and how to discharge the same by distribution of the desirable places.

The senatorship is still by many thought to belong to, or, rather, to be going to, Mr. Riddleberger; but the activity with which Mr. J. S. Wise and Auditor Massey kept their fight inclines some to apprehend that the prize may yet slip from Mr. Riddleberger after the fashion of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Major Joseph Walker, of Chesterfield, is also considered a candidate for the position. He is a Republican Readjuster. The name of Hon. John F. Lewis also belongs to be mentioned quite frequently, and he, like numerous others, if elected would scarcely be so ungrateful to his party as to refuse to accept.

General Mahone was called upon in the conference last night for a speech, and made a lengthy if not luminous one, in which he plainly indicated what he wanted done.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 30.—Thieves last night effected an entrance into the store of William Herbst & Son, at Glen Rock, on the Northern Central Railroad, about 13 miles south of York, and after drilling the safe blew it to pieces while a train was passing, the safe having been enveloped with heavy blankets in order to lessen the noise. About \$300 in money and papers of value to the firm, but no use to the thieves, and a number of small articles were stolen. The robbery was evidently made by the gang who successfully worked upon the safe at Littlestown on Monday night and have been committing many similar depredations throughout this section of the State lately. They have always worked successfully. There is no clue to their identity.

FINK CANE FOR MAJ. J. W. DANIEL.—The Daniel Club of Baltimore city have presented Major Daniel with a handsome cane in token of their esteem for that distinguished gentleman. The cane is of ebony wood, with a gold head wrought in the shape of an eagle's head, with eyes of rare diamonds. The cane bears the inscription: "Presented to Major John W. Daniel—Champion of Virginia's Honor—by the Daniel Club of Baltimore, 1881."

In presenting the cane, Mr. Willoughby, N. Smith referred to Major Daniel as the representative of the party of honesty and integrity in Virginia. Natives of Virginia in Maryland had, he said, recognized the services of the Major, and felt confident that Virginia, although now stricken, would before long receive fresh vigor and bring back hope to all her sons.

Major Daniel, in replying, said that it had touched him deeply to know that not only Virginians in other States but also the people of Maryland had taken an interest in the recent campaign. To him the testimonial was something even more worthy than office, which, unless it was looked upon as something to do good to the people, was only as sounding brass and as tinkling cymbal. It was not by the hand or act of the people that Virginia had been degraded, but by the corrupt and venal forces set in motion by the great National Government, which, by its acts, had stultified as its profession of civil-service reform. Again he repeated his thanks, and begged to assure the testimonial that he would treasure the testimonial as a mark of perpetual friendship, and hand it down as an heirloom to his family.

It is said that the bill to establish the Central Lunatic Asylum (colored) at Petersburg, which failed for want of a constitutional two-thirds vote at the close of the last session, will be revived at an early period of the coming session of the Legislature.

It is the Height of Folly to wait until you are in bed with disease that may last months, when you can be cured by a timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sick families made well by its use.—Chester.

Shortly after the war with the Southern States commenced, Congress, controlled by a large Republican majority, solemnly declared, "that the war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor with a view to overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the United States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that so soon as those objects should be accomplished, the war on the part of the Government should cease," etc.

With this emphatic declaration before the country the Democrats in the Northern States went into the war, and imperiled their lives to save the Union. And upon this ground and with this understanding the Southern States surrendered their armies, repealed their ordinances of secession, and returned to the Union. But the Republican party refused to observe and carry out this pledge of the public faith. And as soon as they obtained control over the Southern States they held them as subjugated States, refused them representation in Congress, and "the dignity, equality, and rights of the States unimpaired," amended the Constitution of the United States, abolished slavery, and conferred the right of suffrage upon the negroes, and made other fundamental changes in the Constitution of the United States, and forced them upon the people of the Southern States when deprived of the power to act as a free people. This was not all. Finding that they had not fully subjugated the Southern States by these most unwarrantable means, they divided the Southern States into military districts and established over them an absolute military despotism. This was an overthrow of the Constitution of the Union; and as yet the people of the Southern States have not been fully restored to the Union as States, and are made the subjects of foulest slanders and misrepresentations and detraction for political effect in the Northern States.—*Am. Register.*

Blair's official majority over McKinney, for Attorney General, is 12,723. The returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution will be canvassed by the General Assembly.

Mr. Longfellow has been forced by illness to issue a printed circular excusing himself from answering the many letters received by him. The autograph villain pursues him remorselessly.

A CHANCE FOR PAUL AND FULKERSON.—Read the call for a Republican caucus:

"A caucus of the Republican Representatives-elect to the Forty-seventh Congress, and such other members-elect as desire to act with them, will be held at the hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, December 3, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a candidate for Speaker and candidates for such other offices of the House of Representatives as are filled by election."

JAY A. HUBBELL, Chairman Republican Congressional Committee.

Just so: "Such other members as desire to act with" the Republicans! What say Messrs. P. and F.3.—*Dispatch.*

Mr. Northrope, who was shot in an altercation at Big Spring, Va., last Tuesday, with his son-in-law, John Barnett, died Thursday.

Guiteau's Appeal.

The following extract from the document written by Guiteau will strike many persons as containing some plain and palpable truths though they may not be put together and expressed as some politicians might desire:

"There are hundreds of persons who are and will be benefited by the new Administration. They are all indebted to me for their positions, from the President down. I confidently appeal to them and the public at large to send me money for my defence.

"To day I suffer in bonds as a patriot, because I had the inspiration and nerve to unite a great political party to the end that the Nation might be saved another desolating war.

"I appeal to the stalwart and liberal press of the Nation for justice. I appeal to the Republican party, especially the stalwarts, of whom I am proud to be one, for justice. I appeal to the President of the United States for justice.

"Without my inspiration he was a political cipher, without power or importance. I was constantly with him in New York last fall during the canvass, and he and the rest of our men knew that we had all we could do to elect our ticket.

"I am more than glad that General Arthur is proving himself a wise man in his new position, and expect he will give the Nation the finest administration it has ever had."

"There are hundreds of persons who are or will be benefited by the new administration." Who are they? "I had the inspiration and the nerve to unite a great political party." Who desired this unification?

"Without my inspiration he (Arthur) was a political cipher, without power or importance." He is now President.—[Lynchburg Advance.

A PAIR OF SWINDLERS.—Staunton was visited last Saturday by a pair of swindlers, giving their names as James Saunders and C. E. White, claiming to be from Charleston, West Virginia. Their conduct was suspicious and they were shadowed by the police, and it was found that they were regular sharpers. Their mode of operation was to enter a store and buy

about ten or twenty five cents worth of goods and offer a ten dollar bill in payment. When the change was given, generally a five dollar bill and the balance in silver, they would slyly pocket the bill and then remembering that they had it back and ask for the return of the ten dollar bill. It is an old dodge, and we learn that they tried it at a number of places; they were only successful in one instance in getting away with the five dollars. They were arrested and taken before the Mayor, but I thinking he had not sufficient evidence on which to hold them released them with the admonition to leave the city at once, of which they immediately availed themselves and departed. It is thought they went East from here.—*Staunton Spectator.*

### Spoils.

The spoils system under Republican administration has developed a condition of things unparalleled in the history of any civilized country. Under its influence every politician of the ruling party, from the highest to the lowest, is compelled to aim in the general scramble for place and the profits that may be made out of its emoluments. He is worthless as a party man who declines to be used for this purpose. Public office, under the scrupulous system of Jefferson, was regarded as a sacred trust confided by the people to a faithful servant. It is now treated as the property of the office-holder, to be held for the benefit of himself and the choice spirits who share with him the plunder that may be wrung from the taxpayers by its unscrupulous administration. Under this pernicious system public officials become the dispensers of what are regarded as the spoils of victory—the offices of the Government with their salaries, perquisites and stealings.

Politicians are expected by their supporters to be always ready to help any hungry adventurer, who has voted the winning ticket, to whatever he chooses to ask for. From the proud Senator down to the petty gambler in ward election returns are all expected to be zealous and expert spoilsmen. The influence of this corrupting system permeates every branch of the public service. It promotes vulgar traffic among the lowest subordinates, such as that recently disclosed in the Treasury Department, where petty larceny has been for a long time practised in connection with the furnishing of supplies. Without such a system and the easy facilities it affords for frauds on a gigantic scale, the corruptions in the War and Navy Departments under Grant, and at the Post Office Department under Hayes, would have been impossible.

The spoils system has been the fruitful source of greater corruptions and more grievous scandals, during the past twelve years, than any other vice in American politics. And now the dominant party, in a temper of passion, is being reared and torn into discordant and angry factions, each struggling to overthrow and destroy the other; and all about spoils. On the surface no other cause for quarrel appears. Meanwhile the Department of Justice, assisted by the Postmaster-General and a corps of lawyers and detectives, is busily engaged in laying the foundation for a series of prosecutions, which Republican officials declare will expose unheard of rascalities under a former Republican administration. It is proposed to show how certain men were tempted, and how they fell, through the baneful influence of a system which made the vast revenues of a great department of the Government a corruption fund, and a source of illicit personal gain. While this is in progress, place-hunters, spoils-men, and political traders crowd the approaches to dispensers of patronage, clamoring wildly for office, and gloating over the ruined reputations of fellow Republicans.

This melancholy spectacle recalls the lines in Macaulay's "Virginia": "Where'er ye shed the honey, the buzzing flies will crowd; Where'er ye fling the carrion, the vulture's croak is loud."

There is no remedy for this prostitution of the public service, and this decay of public virtue, but in a speedy return to the simple and honest methods of Constitutional government, "of the people, by the people and for the people."—*Am. Register.*

Keep your family well supplied with "Sellers' Cough Syrup." Use it in time; you will avert bronchial and pulmonary affections. 25 cents.

The National Tariff Convention.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The first subject chosen for discussion at the second day's session of the National Tariff Convention "Tariff Commission," and the first speaker introduced was John Thompson, vice-president of the Chase National Bank. He said that under the influence of a protective tariff the country had prospered beyond all and grown beyond precedent. He then pertinently asked the question, "Why, then, experiment with free trade?" Free trade would, he said, bankrupt thousands of establishments and throw millions of dependent, deserving operatives out of employment. This would bring about a panic, destruction of credits—in short, revulsion, which, like the revulsion of 1873, would carry depression and despair everywhere. The good results of protection are measured by our prosperity. The bad results of free trade may possibly be measured by bringing the product of European and Asiatic

labor in competition with American labor. After showing by statistics the population of silver coin, Mr. Thompson recommended the removal of all restrictions on silver coinage and the making of silver dollars not only for the United States, but for every silver-using nation. Let us have a paper currency based on a precious metal for domestic use, and an American coin currency for the outside world. The sooner silver and silver certificates constitute the major part of our money the farther off will be panic and revulsion. He also suggested that the people have the privilege of taking greenbacks from the treasury in exchange for interest-bearing bonds to be given back on the return of the greenbacks, the treasury saving interest while the currency is out. This measure would surely ward off panic, and it would also effectually bar the stock and grain gamblers from locking up money. For this purpose a three per cent. bond would bear a proper rate of interest, so that currency would flow out when much needed, and return when not required for legitimate business.

The next speaker introduced was Mr. Joseph Warton, who spoke at great length upon the expediency of basing our tariff legislation upon the report of a commission appointed for the purpose of investigating the needs of all industries. He said it was the settled will of the American people that our tariff laws shall protect our industries as well as produce revenue. The agents of the foreign industries strive to warp legislation for the gain of their employers by appeals to local political or personal jealousy, and finally in some cases, it is to be feared, by the direct use of money.

The American manufacturers are mostly prevented by the pressure of their own affairs from continuous personal attendance in Washington. Almost every Congress brings forward a scheme sufficiently menacing to alarm and check the steady and peaceful production which creates the national wealth, and often grossly absurd and unjust measures can be rushed through Congress, as was the case in 1878, when sulphate of quinine was put upon the free list, while the materials of its manufacture continued dutiable.

A resolution was adopted requiring all long speeches and resolutions to be referred to the committee on resolutions, and the speakers were limited to five minutes.

John Barrett, the president of the Association of Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, said he represented a body of about 65,000 workmen, a solid phalanx of protectionists. Fair wages made the workman a patriot, and the reason that English and other workmen prefer to live in this country is not solely on account of the higher wages paid, but also for the fact that in America a workman is recognized as a man and a freeman. The tariff was for the protection of capital as well as labor. He admonished the convention to keep the workman free and untrammelled, and the country would always prosper.

Mr. Wellington Smith, as representative of the paper industry, said that the public seemed now to be satisfied with prices paid by them for all grades of paper. We are the only nation on the face of the globe, he said, which made any pretense of paying the national debt.

Col. Scriven, of Georgia, as the representative of the rice industry, said the gross production of rice in the United States from 1870 to 1880 was 675,000,000 pounds. There were 667,000,000 pounds consumed and 636,000,000 imported to this country. Take away the duty on foreign rice and it will result in the same monopoly that brought 700,000,000 pounds of foreign rice into this country during the war.

Hon. J. H. Brewer, of New Jersey, as the representative of the pottery industry, said America was keeping down the prices of English-made made china and earthen-ware, and it was no wonder, he said, that English agents in this country wanted to reduce the tariff on those goods, and also reduce the wages of workers in pottery. We manufacture over \$5,000,000 worth of pottery during the year. No one should be afraid of home competition. The only thing that is afraid of the only thing that kills, is foreign competition.

Mr. George W. Moore, of Michigan, spoke on behalf of the Charcoal Iron Workers' Association. He said that the only protection the charcoal iron workers wanted was that the present tariff be not changed. He said that the only way to perfect a favorable tariff law was by the appointment of a tariff commission, as no Congress or Legislature can give the necessary time for the consideration of this momentous question.

Mr. Tucker, Boston, said he may have had paid for medical and nursing in 20 years \$3,000, without receiving permanent benefit. Entirely cured of his disease (salt rheum) by Cuticura.

H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., of Pottsville or Leprosy, of twenty standing, by the Cuticura Resolvent, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap.

The most wonderful case on record.

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The volume of the Weekly is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber will be sent by post, paid, or by express, free of expense (great Britain). The freight does not exceed one dollar (volume), for \$7.00 each. Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each. Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newsletters are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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WASHINGTON MARKETS.	
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WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1881.	
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GRAIN—Wheat, choice, 1 45	Wheat, fair to good, 1 40
Oats, white, 1 25	Oats, yellow, 1 20
SEED—Flax, 2 10	Timothy, 1 50
BUTTER—1st quality, 30 00	2nd " 25 00
EGGS—Fresh, 12 12	Old, 10 12
CATTLE—Per head, 4 75	Per lb., 10 00
PORK—Live, 10 00	Butcher's, 10 00
POTATOES—Per bushel, 1 50	Per ton, 15 00
CHESTNUTS—Per bushel, 2 50	Per ton, 25 00

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We Will Save You Money.

P. HELLER & CO.,

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DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

Notions, Cloaks, Ac. (Blankets, Comforts, Bed Linens, Cottons, Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, Hosiery, Ribbons, Edges, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Shawls, Scarfs, Belt Skirts, Hosiery, Linen Handkerchiefs, etc.)

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TOYS, DOLL, FANCY ARTICLES,

and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention. Which we will sell at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

WAIT FOR US.

before buying your Holiday goods and you will save money.

P. HELLER & CO.

—[4 Weeks at]—

TROUT'S OLD STAND.

WOODSTOCK, VA.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Woodstock, Va., Nov. 25, 1881.

To the creditors of Dr. B. W. Prosser and all others concerned:

Take notice that I have filed upon Friday, the 30th day of December, 1881, at my office, to take account of all the debts and demands against the estate of said Dr. B. W. Prosser, dead, and ascertain the assets thereof and how to be applied, when and where you are required to attend with proof of your demands.

Done at the instance of the administrator and given under my hand as Commissioner of the County Court, the day first above said.

W. E. STICKLEY.

1882.

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Harper's Weekly stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its superior position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries on its pages a complete library of American literature.

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18 Star Artists 18

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At the beginning of the present year Lippincott's Magazine entered on a new series, at a reduced price, with the distinctive purpose of presenting to the public a volume of the most perfect and interesting, yet at the same time a volume of the most useful and instructive, and at the same time a volume of the most beautiful and artistic, and at the same time a volume of the most valuable and profitable, and at the same time a volume of the most interesting and entertaining, and at the same time a volume of the most useful and instructive, and at the same time a volume of the most beautiful and artistic, and at the same time a volume of the most valuable and profitable, and at the same time a volume of the most interesting and entertaining, and at the same time a volume of the most useful and instructive, and at the same time a volume of the most beautiful and artistic, and at the same time a volume of the most valuable and profitable, and at the same time a volume of the most interesting and entertaining, and at the same time a volume of the most useful